Nippon Times

No. 16,692 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

NEW FREEDOM ERA HERE, GEN. MACARTHUR ASSERTS

Allied Supreme Commander Points Out Way to Future in Inspiring Address

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, following the formal Japanese surrender on September 2, delivered an inspiring concluding address aboard the U.S.S.R. Missouri, anchored off Yokohama, in which he pointed out that a new era of freedom, relief from fear had arrived following the ending of a great tragedy. Pointing to the many failures in the past for men to devise means of avoiding war, General MacArthur warned that "if we do not now devise some greater and suitable system, armageddon will be at our door."

Following is the text of the concluding address of General MacArthur:

"My fellow countrymen:

"Today the guns are silent. A great tragedy has ended. A great victory has been won. The skies no longer rain—men everywhere walk upright in the sunlight. The entire world is quietly at peace. The holy mission has been completed and in reporting this to you, the people, I speak for the thousands of silent lips, forever stilled among the jungles and the beaches and in the deep waters of the Pacific which marked the way. I speak for the unnamed graves, millions homeward bound to take up the challenge of that future which they did so much to salvage from the brink of disaster.

"As I look back on the long, tortuous trail from those grim days of Bataan and Corregidor, when an entire world lived in fear; when Democracy was on the defensive everywhere, when modern civilization trembled in the balance, I thank a merciful God that he has given us the faith, the courage and the power from which to mould victory.

No Turning Back

"We have known the bitterness of defeat and the exultation of triumph, and from both we have learned there can be no turning back. We must go forward to preserve in peace what we won in war.

"A new era is upon us. Even the lesson of victory itself brings with it profound concern, both for our future security and the survival of civilization. The destructiveness of the war potential, through progressive advances in scientific discovery, has in fact now reached a point which revises the traditional concept of war.

"Men since the beginning of time have sought peace. Various methods through the ages have attempted to devise an international process to prevent or settle disputes between nations. From the very start, workable methods were found in so far as individual citizens were concerned but the mechanics of an instrumentality of larger international scope have never been successful. Military alliances, balances of power, leagues of nations all in turn failed, leaving the only path to be by way of the crucible of war. We have had our last chance. If we do not now devise some greater and more suitable system, armageddon will be at our door. The problem basically is theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material and cultural developments of the past 2,000 years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh.

"We stand in Tokyo today reminiscent of our countryman, Commodore Perry, 92 years ago. His purpose was to bring to Japan an era of enlightenment and progress by lifting the veil of isolation to the friendship, trade and commerce of the world. But also the knowledge thereby gained of western science was forged into an instrument of oppression and human enslavement. Freedom of expression, freedom of action, even freedom of thought were denied through suppression of liberal education, through appeal to superstition and through the application of force. We are committed by the Potsdam Declaration of principles to see that the Japanese people are liberated from this condition of slavery. It is my purpose to implement this commitment just as rapidly as the armed forces are demobilized and other essential steps taken to neutralize the war potential.

"The energy of the Japanese race, if properly directed, will enable expansion vertically rather than horizontally. If the talents of the race are turned into constructive channels, the country can lift itself from its present deplorable state into a position of dignity.

"To the Pacific basin have come the visits of a new emancipated world. Today, freedom is on the offensive, Democracy is on the march. Today, in Asia as well as in Europe, unshackled peoples are tasting the full sweetness of liberty, the relief from fear.

"In the Philippines, America has evolved a modern era for this new free world of Asia. In the Philippines, America has demonstrated that peoples of the east and peoples of the west may walk side by side in mutual respect and with mutual benefit. The history of our sovereignty there has now the full confidence of the east.

"And so, my fellow countrymen, today I report to you that your sons and daughters have served you well and faithfully with the calm, deliberate, determined fighting spirit of the American soldier and sailor based upon a tradition of historical trait, as against the fanaticism of an enemy supported only by mythological fiction, their spiritual strength and power has brought us through to victory. They are homeward bound—take care of them."

Better World Hoped

Expressing hope that a "better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past—a world founded upon faith and understanding" and that "both victors and the vanquished" would rise to that "higher dignity" General Douglas MacArthur, spoke as follows on board the battleship Missouri on September 2 during the surrender ceremonies:

"We are gathered here, representatives of the major warring powers, to conclude a solemn agreement whereby peace may be restored. The issues, involving divergent ideals and ideologies, have been determined on the battlefields of the world and hence are not for our discussion or debate. Nor is it for us here to meet, representing as we do a majority of the peoples of the earth, in a spirit of distrust, malice or hatred."

MacArthur stressed, "But rather it is for us, both victors and vanquished, to rise to that higher dignity which alone benefits the sacred purposes we are about to serve, committing all our peoples undeservedly to faithful compliance with the understanding they are here formally to assume.

"It is my earnest hope and indeed the hope of all mankind that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past—a world founded upon faith and understanding—a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish—for freedom, tolerance and justice.

"The terms and conditions upon which the surrender of the Japanese Imperial Forces is here to be given and accepted are contained in the instrument of surrender now before you.

"As Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I announce it my firm purpose, in the tradition of the countries I represent, to proceed in the discharge of my responsibilities with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to insure that the terms of surrender are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with.

"I now invite the representatives of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters to sign the instrument of surrender at the places indicated."

8th Army to Move Headquarters Soon To Japanese Capital

Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger, commander of the U.S. 8th Army, set up his headquarters in Yokohama but it is expected that together with General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Occupation Troops, he will move his headquarters to Tokyo shortly, says a San Francisco report received by Domei on September 1. The First U.S. Cavalry Division commenced landing on Yokohama on Sunday morning. The number of the armed strength landing during the day was around 3,000. The total strength of the same division is 12,000. Other troops of the division will land in succession.

Stettinius in England

Edward Stettinius, U.S. representative to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Allied Nations to be held in London reached, England on September 1, according to a Domei dispatch of the same day, quoting a Southampton report received through Stockholm.

WORLD PEACE CONDITIONS ARE WON, STALIN ASSERTS

Russia Has Special of Her Own to Settle With Japan, Soviet Premier Asserts

Declaring that the representatives of state and the armed forces of Japan had signed their unconditional surrender, Premier Josef Stalin of Soviet Russia on Sunday declared that the second World War has come to an end and "now we can say that conditions necessary for world peace have already been won," according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Moscow cable.

Stalin declared that the "Japanese invaders inflicted damage not only on our allies—China, United States and Great Britain—they also inflicted most serious damage on our country." He said, "Therefore, we have a special account of our own to settle with Japan."

Stalin explained that Japan "began her aggression against our country as far back as 1904 with the Russo-Japanese war. It is well known that in February of that year, while negotiations between Japan and Russia were still in progress Japan took advantage of the weakness of the Tzarist Government and unexpectedly and treacherously, without declaring war, attacked our country and assailed the Russian squadron in Port Arthur in order to disable a number of Russian warships and thus to place her own navy in a position of advantage."

The Premier continued; "Indeed she did disable Russia's three first-class warships. Russia suffered defeat in the war against Japan in 1904 and Japan took advantage of this to wrest southern Sakhalin from Russia and to strengthen her hold over the Kurile Islands and thus to lock all outlets to the ocean in the east and consequently also outlet for our country to the ports of Soviet Kamchatka and Soviet Chukotka.

"Japanese pedatory actions against our country, however, were not confined to that. In 1918, with the establishment of the Soviet system in our country, Japan, taking advantage of the then hostile attitude of Britain and America toward the Soviet Union and leaning on them for support, again attacked our country, occupied the Soviet Far East and for four years ravaged our people and plundered the area.

"But even that is not all," Stalin continued. "In 1938, Japan again attacked our country in Lake Khasan aiming to encircle Vladivostok and the next year she repeated her attack, this time in a different place, aiming to break into Soviet territory, cut our Siberian trunk railway line and cut off the Far East from Soviet Russia."

After stating that the Japanese invaders were thrown out in each of these local attacks, Stalin added "But the defeat of the Russian troops in 1904 in the period of the Russo-Japanese War left a grave imprint on the minds of our people. It was a black stain in the history of our country. Our people were confident and awaited the day when Japan would be routed and this dark blot be wiped out. We men of the older generation have waited for 40 years for this day. And now it has come. Japan has acknowledged her defeat and signed the act of unconditional surrender. Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will pass to the Soviet Union.

"From now on, they will not serve as means for isolating the Soviet Union from the ocean and as a base for Japanese attack on our Far East. They will serve instead as means of direct access to the ocean for the Soviet and as a base of defense of our country against Japanese aggression. Our Soviet people did not spare their strength or labor for the sake of victory. We have lived through hard years, but now everyone of us knows we have won.

"From now on, we can consider our country safe from the threat of German invasion in the west and of the Japanese in the east," Stalin asserted. "I congratulate you my dear compatriots men and women on the great victory of the successful termination of the war and the advent of world peace."

U.S.S.R. Industrial Schools

The Moscow radio announced on August 31 that Russia would conscript 445,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 to 18 for training in industrial and railway schools, according to a report from Stockholm. The broadcast said that this was the first such conscription after the war. The Government attached special importance to it because "skilled workers are needed in still greater number," the broadcast added.

CEYLON DEMANDS FREEDOM

De Silva Asks Attlee to Allow Independent State

President of the State Council of Ceylon, George De Silva, sent a message to Prime Minister Clement Attlee on September 1 demanding his permission to set up an independent state in Ceylon Island, according to a Colombo dispatch to Lisbon dated September 1 relayed by Domei, just when the British colonies in East Asia have become swept over by the people's zeal for independence following the recent visit of Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, to Britain, the aforementioned demand for the independence of Ceylon is being watched with much interest.

President De Silva's message to the Prime Minister follows:

"Britain has promised to grant independence to India and Burma, and in an effort to materialize that promise, various practical measures have been taken. However, in spite of the fact that Ceylon had contributed most among the nations of the Commonwealth toward Britain's war efforts, the island has not been given any promise for independence. The British people and Government cannot deny the rights of Ceylon to become independent. Independence and freedom will alone rescue the island from the present economic predicament."

MAO TSE-TUNG'S VISIT TO CHUNGKING WATCHED

Yenan's Position Is Weakened Upon Termination of War Against Japan

The arrival of the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung, accompanied by Chou En-lai, at Chungking, under the guidance of United States Ambassador Patrick Hurley, and his conference with Chiang Kai-shek after more than 10 years of separation are attracting wide attention, as their discussions are believed to have important bearings internally as well as internationally, it is reported from Peking to Domei.

The Chinese Communist Party that formed the so-called Chou-Mao joint structure by establishing the Tuanchin Red District in Kiangsi Province was repeatedly attacked by Chiang's forces in the past. Making the Shensi-Kansu-Ningan area its operating base, the party urged the formation of a racial united front throughout the periods of the Sian incident, China incident and the War of Greater East Asia. By these processes, the Chinese Communist Party developed to a great organized structure. But it is undeniable that with the cessasion of the war, the party that had continued its expansion taking advantage of the anti-Japanese resistance war has ironically lost its guiding aim.

As long as the National Government headed by Chiang Kai-shek is the only lawful central government representing China internationally, it is needless to say that the Chinese Communist Party will be necessarily threatened by a great inconsistency in connection with the surrender of Japanese troops and the taking over of the areas under Japanese control.

Immediately upon the stopping of fighting by Japanese troops, the Chinese Communist Party attempted to gain control of railway and communications lines as well as areas around large cities, without waiting for the unified instruction from the central government. From this fact it can be understood what is the aim of the party. But now as the war has ended and the people, tired of the eight years' resistance, are desiring a speedy unification of the country, the Communist Party has lost its own direction for expansion, having its jumping-board of the anti-Japanese resistance taken away.

Therefore the Communist Party must find its only way for existence by materializing a true democratic administration and establishing a coalition government, which it has been declaring loudly since the last stage of the War of Greater East Asia. When the arrival of Mao Tse-tung at Chungking is viewed from this standpoint, it may be called a light of dawn for a new China.

It cannot be readily predicted what conclusion will be reached by the Chiang-Mao conference. As Chiang is eagerly desiring the establishment of a true united State, and Mao is insisting upon the lawful expansion of the Communist Party, it will become naturally their great responsibility how to materialize the eager wish of the 400,000,000 people of China. It is, therefore, believed that at their conference the question of the divided military command will become a subject of discussion.

The Chinese Communist Party possesses a regular army of 300,000 men, and people's army of 2,500,000. But if it intends to keep that strength for its own protection, its progress is stopped, with the loss of the object of anti-Japanese resistance. A new life is only possible for the Communist Party if Mao agrees to the reorganization of the Communist Army which Chiang had wished but failed to realize. If Mao's visit to Chungking results in speedily materializing the enforcement of constitutional administration promised by Chiang Kai-shek, it will become a great event in the history of China.

TO STRESS RUHR'S FUTURE

French Want Area to Be Relieved From German Control

When the conference of Foreign Ministers opens in London on September 10, the French Minister is likely to lay emphasis on the future of the Ruhr and the Rhineland. That is the view of BBC correspondent Thomas Kadette in a dispatch from Paris.

The French Government, he says, feels strongly that these industrial areas should be relieved from German control because of their war potential and because they might become a springboard for aggression. The official French news agency, taking this attitude, argues that Germany will never willingly accept the loss of territory in the East, so that to prevent her from launching another war of revenge she must be deprived of her industrial area in the west.

STRICT CONTROL URGED BY N.Y. TRIBUNE WRITER

Occupation Forces Must Be Prepared for Any Eventuality Declares Eliot

"Procedures for the surrender of Japan have been progressing smoothly and Japan has acted faithfully with a cooperative attitude. However, the Occupation Forces should not risk any danger," declared Major George Fielding Eliot, military commentator of the New York Herald Tribune, in the weekly review column in the August 31 issue of the paper, says a San Francisco report of the same day to Domei.

He further declared: "The Occupation Forces should be fully prepared for any eventuality in the light of the actions of Japan in the past. The establishment of military occupation is as difficult a task as a landing operation. It is necessary for the Allied Forces to make preparations for a long-term military occupation in view of the fact that it is not known at present how long the existing occupation will be continued."

"General Douglas MacArthur declared that for the occupation of Japan 800,000 Allied Forces would be sent to Japan Proper, three divisions to Korea and 300,000 to the coastal zones of China by July 1 next year," he continued.

"However, so long as the occupation of Japan is concerned General MacArthur will have to rely upon the mental attitude of the Japanese. This does not mean that the period of occupation will be determined by the behavior of the Japanese. Nor is it that it is the Japanese who determine the character of the military occupation. The vanquished has no right to dictate to the victor. The vanquished has no right to negotiate for the relaxation of control under the condition of unconditional surrender.

"However, the control over Japan will be alleviated when the Japanese come to accept the new situation and establish the fact that they are peace-loving people. There may be possibility that the tears of repentance are deceptive tears for concealing an ambition or the tears of regret.

"A mere promise which is not accompanied by execution is tantamount to a wind-mill. The mere confession for conversion from militarism into peace idealism is not sufficient. It is necessary to put it into effect. Until the realization of this a strict and fair control will be enforced over Japan."

Poland Given Fleet

The Warsaw radio on Sunday night said that the Soviet Union is to present Poland with a whole fleet of 23 fully armed and equipped units including destroyers to form the nucleus of the Polish fleet in the Baltic, according to a report from Stockholm.

ZONES TO BE OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES SET

Soviet Army Moves Into Chishima; Landing on Singapore, Taiwan Scheduled

Following the signing of the surrender documents on Sunday, General Orders No. 1 of the Army and Navy was proclaimed, thereby defining the areas of occupation of the Allied Forces in Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Chosen and the various Southern regions as follows:

Area of Occupation of the U.S. Army: Japan Proper and adjacent small islands, area of Chosen south of 38 degrees north latitude, the Ryukyu Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Ogasawara Islands and other Pacific and mandate islands of Japan.

Area of Occupation of the British Army: Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China south of 16 degrees north latitude, Malai, Sumatra, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands (including Bali, Lombok and Timor), Buru, Ceram, Ambong, Kai, Aroe, islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes Islands, Halmahera Islands and Dutch New Guinea.

Area of Occupation of the Australian Army: Borneo, British New Guinea, Bismarck Islands and the Solomon Islands.

Area of Occupation of the Soviet Army: Manchoukuo, area of Chosen north of 38 degrees north latitude, Karafuto and the Chishima Islands.

Area of Occupation of the Chinese Army: China, excluding Manchoukuo, Taiwan and area of French Indo-China north of 16 degrees north latitude.

Soviets Take Chishima

The Soviet Information Bureau in a formal announcement made on the night of September 1 stated that the Chishima Islands have been occupied by the Soviet Army, according to a Moscow dispatch received by Domei through Stockholm the same day.

Red Army in China

A portion of the Soviet troops in the Manchurian area crossed the Great Wall of China and entered Shanhaikwan district on August 31, according to a Peking report to Domei.

Eager to avoid any friction with the Soviet troops, Japanese Forces immediately opened negotiations to prevent the entrance of the Soviet troops beyond the Shanhaikwan district. Japanese residents in the area have been moved to Chinwangtao to avoid confusion.

U.S.S.R. Fleet in Port Arthur

The Soviet Pacific Fleet entered Port Arthur on August 29, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Mainichi from Zurich on August 20. The entry is the first time in 40 years since the withdrawal of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur.

Singapore, Taiwan Landing

Vanguard units of the Allied Forces were to land at Singapore and the American and British occupation troops were scheduled to start landing on Taiwan on September 2, immediately following the ceremony of signing the surrender terms aboard the American battleship, Missouri, it is reported by a San Francisco dispatch dated September 1.

Truk Japanese Surrender

The Japanese forces in Truk in the Caroline Islands surrendered on Sunday, September 2, and Vice-Admiral George D. Murray, United States Navy Commander in the Marianas, accepted the surrender on board the United States light cruiser Portland, according to a Guam report relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

Gen. Yamashita Surrenders

General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, gave himself up to the American forces on Sunday, according to a Manila report received here.

Central News Operates

The Central News is the first news agency to reestablish a bureau in Japan, occupying an office in the building of the Domei News Agency in Tokyo.

Britain Ends Censorship

The censorship of news in Britain ended Monday just six years since it began, according to a London dispatch. In all press messages totaling 180,000,000 words were censored.

His Majesty to Grace Opening of 88th Diet Scheduled for Today

His Majesty the Emperor will be pleased to open the 88th session of the Imperial Diet with His presence today, it was announced on Monday. His Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. for the Diet building. The opening ceremony will be solemnized in the House of Peers as usual. After the ceremony His Imperial Majesty will leave the Diet building at 11:15 a.m. for the Imperial Palace.

ADM. HALSEY EXPLAINS TASK OF ALLIED FLEETS

Says Japanese Must Be Made To Strictly Obey Terms Of Their Surrender

Stressing that their task was to enforce strict Japanese obedience to the surrender terms, and that their manner at all times was to be dignified, cold and impersonal, with resort to force if necessary, Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the American Third Fleet on September 1 issued the following message to the officers and men of the Allied fleets:

"In dealing with the Japanese, all hands will be guided by our rightful pride in the triumph of the forces of decency, and by our own self-respect. Our task is the enforcement of the terms upon which Japan has surrendered. The Japanese will be required to obey scrupulously orders incident to the enforcement of these terms.

"Use force, if necessary, to secure obedience.

"The Japanese have not been admitted to the society of United Nations, nor have they proved their fitness for such society and will, therefore, be regarded as still capable of treachery which heretofore has characterized their policies and their actions.

"Dealings with the Japanese will be strictly limited to those necessary for the performance of the task, maintaining at all times a dignified, cold and impersonal manner. There is to be no friendly intercourse with any Japanese, military or civilian, and violation of this requirement will be severely punished.

"We are the representatives of armed and powerful decency. Let your strength and your decency govern every action in relation to the Japanese."

CHINA WANTS $2 BILLION

Soong Conducting Negotiations With U.S. for Huge Loan

Various Chinese quarters interested in the establishment of industries essential for the recovery of China from the effects of the war are placing great hopes on the negotiations Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, is conducting with the American Government for a $2,000,000,000 loan following his talks with President Truman and Leo T. Crowley, Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, according to a Domei Peking dispatch of September 2 quoting a Chungking report.

The Peking Hsin Pao, commenting on the loan in an editorial entitled "Biggest Loan in the History of the Republic," says:

"The work of rehabilitating China in the years to come is as important as the recovery of lost territories which has already been realized or as the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, and we have reason to attach special importance to it. The loan for which negotiations are proceeding is larger in amount than any of the series of loans which have been granted our country in the past.

"Another important thing about the loan is that it is to be applied to the achievement of the great task of carrying out projects of postwar rehabilitation and construction instead of being used to help to finance the war of resistance as has been the case in the past. The loan is of superlative importance as being the biggest in the history of the Republic."

Soong in Ottawa

An Ottawa dispatch of the Chinese Central News Agency reports that Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, arrived in Ottawa on August 31. It is scheduled that Dr. Soong will have talks with Prime Minister William MacKenzie King and other leading officials of the Canadian Government and leave for Washington on September 2, a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated September 2 reported.

PRIME MINISTER ISSUES INSTRUCTION TO PEOPLE

Faithful Compliance With Imperial Wish, Display of True Japanese Character Stressed

The Prime Minister, His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, again called upon the entire Japanese nation to faithfully observe the spirit and letter of the Imperial Rescript and to patiently bear all hardships and difficulties in the endeavor to make a new start for the glorious future of the Empire, in his instruction given on September 2, in connection with the signing of the instrument of surrender.

The Prime Minister's instruction to the people, translated in substance, is as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor, has graciously issued an Imperial Proclamation today, declaring that the Government and the Imperial Headquarters have been commanded to sign the instrument of surrender and to issue general orders, in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and to faithfully carry out the provisions of the instrument of surrender and the general orders. I am indeed, greatly impressed by the gracious solicitude of the Throne.

"By the Imperial Rescript, His Imperial Majesty had graciously declared that the Empire was to accept the Potsdam Proclamation, and now with the surrender of the Empire formally acknowledged and the instrument of surrender signed, the people feel a new and profound sentiment. At the same time, a sense of deep regret fills our heart, particularly when we realize that the Imperial Army and Navy with their long and glorious tradition of expanding national honor have now been disarmed and disbanded.

"But the Imperial Proclamation has been issued and the Empire has offered its surrender. No matter how heavy our hearts may be, we as loyal subjects of the Throne, must unquestioningly comply with the Imperial Wish, manfully face the fact of surrender, calmly maintain peace and order and faithfully follow the orders of the Government and the Imperial Headquarters. Now is the time for us to display the true character of the Japanese . . . to manifest true courage amidst overwhelming hardships.

"We, the Japanese people, should deeply reflect on the causes of the defeat and every one of us should calmly repent our shortcomings. At the same time we must bear this unbearable humiliation and fulfill faithfully and manfully the promise we have made despite the difficulties that are bound to increase in the future. By thus devoting ourselves to the establishment of a new Japan of peace and culture, to the formation of national unity and the expansion of our national fortune by our total efforts, must we pledge to faithfully comply with the Imperial Wish and contribute to world peace and cultural progress."

SENT TO PRISONERS' CAMPS

Representatives of the Swedish and Swiss Legations in Tokyo and of the International Red Cross Committee have been dispatched to the Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuyama and Fukuoka prisoners' camps in the interests of the internees and to lend assistance relative to their leaving, it was announced by the Swedish Foreign Ministry on the night of September 1, according to a Domei dispatch the same day from Stockholm.

The representatives will make arrangements with the port from which the internees will depart and will also compile a full list of these people as well as make investigations into the conditions at the camps.

Freed Prisoners in Okinawa

It is reported that the first group of U.S. prisoners held by the Japanese, after being freed from internment camps, reached Okinawa on September 1 according to a Okinawa dispatch received by Domei through San Francisco the same day.

Kase Succeeds Iguchi

Toshikazu Kase, Secretary of the Foreign Office and concurrently Secretary of the House of Peers, under date of August 30, was appointed Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information following the reinstatement of Sadao Iguchi, his predecessor, into the Foreign Office as Research Secretary. In the Foreign Office, Mr. Kase had been holding the post of chief of the fifth section of the Political Affairs Bureau and concurrently the chief of the sixth section. Mr. Kase has concurrently assumed the Directorship of the Foreign Office Publicity Bureau.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL POSTPONED BY CHINA

Will Move Into Nanking on January 1 Instead of October 10 as Planned

The National Government of China has decided to transfer the capital to Nanking on January 1 next year in the light of the fact that it will take some two months to take over the Japanese-occupied zones from the Japanese army, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 2 reported.

Originally, the National Government had planned to transfer the seat of the Government to Nanking on October 10, the Double Tenth Festival.

Air Headquarters Decided

The Military Affairs Committee of the National Government of China notified the Japanese Expeditionary Forces Headquarters that within 10 days Air Force Headquarters will be established at Hangchow, Tsinan, Canton and Peking airfields, according to a Domei report from Peking.

Vital Cities Occupied

The occupation of important cities in China was disclosed by the Military Commission of the Chinese Government, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking on September 2.

According to the decision, Nanking is to be occupied by the newly-organized 6th Army including the Americanized 14th and 22nd Divisions; Shanghai by the 74th Army comprising the 51st, 52nd and 57th Divisions, partly American trained, Hankow by the 18th Army including partly the trained Americanized 11th, 18th and 108th Divisions; Peking by the 94th Army including the 5th, 13th and 43rd Divisions, all partly Americanized; and Canton, by the newly-organized 1st Army comprising the Americanized 30th, 38th and 60th Divisions.

Heads Peiping Headquarters

General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army District, has been appointed the Commander of the Peiping Headquarters by the Military Commission of the Chinese Government, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 2 relaying a Chungking report.

Stationed in Manchuria

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek decided on August 31 to establish a branch headquarters in Manchuria under General Hsiung Shih-hui, an AP report from Chungking reported.

General Hsiung is Secretary General of the Central Planning Board and participated in the final phase of the Moscow negotiations which led to the recent Soviet-Chinese friendship pact. One of General Chiang's lieutenants, General Hsiung will be the senior Chinese official in Manchuria. For administrative purposes, Manchuria will be split into nine provinces instead of the former three, the AP report said.

Chinese Army Enters Taiyuan

General Yen Hsi-shan, Commander-in-Chief of the Second War Zone, entered Taiyuan with his troops at 10 p.m. on August 30, after an absence of eight years, according to a Domei report from Taiyuan.

Ho Visits Chekiang, Kiangsi

General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Military and Air Forces, following his inspection of conditions in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces, met Yu Han-mou and other leaders at Suichuan on August 29 and gave instructions to them with regard to the disposal of the matter of surrender of the Japanese Forces, according to Domei dispatch from Nanking. He returned to Kunming on August 30.

Clarifies Various Topics

General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, who arrived at Sian by air on August 27, gave the following press interview, according to a Central News Agency report, says a Domei dispatch from Peking.

Question: Will the formal surrender of the Japanese Forces at Nanking be handled out at Nanking and when will it take place?

Answer: I am going to Nanking, but the surrender of the Japanese troops will take place probably after the signing of the agreement by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Tokyo and therefore it will be sometime in the middle of September.

Question: For what purpose did you come to Sian?

Answer: I came to give instructions to the Commanders of the First, Second, Third, 11th and the 12th War Zones, regarding the surrender of the Japanese Forces.

Question: Are the troops to take over Hopei, Shantung, Jehol and Chahar to be carried by planes?

Answer: As there will be a large number of troops, every transportation facility will be utilized.

Question: In taking over those areas, do you expect to meet any obstruction? What will you do in that case?

Answer: I do not think we will meet any obstacles. The National Government has already taken necessary steps to complete the taking over of those areas.

Question: Will the American troops land at Tientsin, Yentai Tsingtao and other places?

Answer: I cannot make any statement on that topic yet.

Question: Do you think the taking over of Shantung will progress smoothly?

Answer: Yes, as the attitude of the Soviet Union toward us has already been clarified.

Question: Is it true that a large force of the Chinese Communist Army is concentrated in North China? Are you prepared for the Communist Army?

Answer: I have received such reports, but concerning this question you know better than I do.

Question: What step will you take in the event of the Eighth Route Army refusing to obey order?

Answer: The central Government intends to take a broad-minded attitude toward the Eighth Route Army and politically adjust it in the future.

Invitation Sent to France

The National Government of China is reported to have requested the French Government to send its representatives to the ceremony for the signing of the surrender agreement by the Japanese Forces in China, scheduled to be held at Nanking sometime next week, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated September 1 relaying a Reuter report from Paris.

Advances to Laokai

The Chinese Army under Yu Han-mow, Supreme Commander in the Yunnan-Kwangtung war zone, has advanced as far as Laokai, 60 miles north Hanoi, according to an announcement of the Military Affairs Committee. The army is reported to be advancing southward along the Yunnan-Kwangtung Railway, reports Domei quoting a Chungking dispatch received through Lisbon on September 1.

Truman's Statement On Pearl Harbor Issue Is Hit by Congressmen

Some definite action toward determining the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor tragedy will be taken in the Congress this week, according to a Lisbon report. Congressmen are asking for further investigation. Some have criticized President Truman's charge that the American people were as much to blame as individuals. The President's statement was based on the fact that the United Statement was based on the fact that the United States chose the program of unpreparedness before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor.

CHINESE, SOVIET LEADERS EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS

Stalin Tells Chiang New Pact Will Maintain Peace in the Far East

Congratulations on the ratification of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance have been exchanged between General Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Josef Stalin, and Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Soviet Presidium; and between Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, according to a Lisbon report.

In his message to Premier Stalin, General Chiang stressed the conviction that this treaty would lay the foundation for the consolidation of the traditional friendship existing between the Soviet Union and China, and that mutual assistance and collaboration between the two great nations, China and the Soviet Union, shall maintain peace in the Far East.

Dr. Soong sent thanks to Foreign Commissar Molotov for the latter's friendly and sincere collaboration during his visit in Moscow. His message says in part that the ratification of the new treaty for mutual assistance and collaboration between the Soviet Union and China will serve as a basis for peaceful reconstruction and prosperity in the Far East and also all over the world.

He also said that the tie between the two nations will be strengthened day by day. Foreign Commissar Molotov in his reply stressed the belief that the treaty was a weapon to prevent possible aggression on the part of Japan. He also assu[illegible] greater security for the two countries and for all freedom-loving people.

CHINESE UNITY IMPORTANT

Affects Security of Far East, Comments Soviet Writer

The first Soviet comment on the negotiations now taking place in Chungking between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communist leaders appeared on August 31 in the Moscow newspaper Red Star, according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

"The future development of China and the maintenance of internal peace depends on the cooperation of these two parties," the article written by Karl Hoffman, Soviet writer on foreign affairs, said.

China was at the turning point of her history he declared, and the situation demanded "quickest rallying of all forces of the Chinese for the democratic innovation in the country." "The question of Chinese national unity is among the most important questions with affection to the security of the whole of the Far East," he stated.

TRUMAN FAVORS MERGER OF U.S. ARMED FORCES

President Also Issues Executive Order to Accept Volunteers for Service

Representing new developments concerning the problems of the peacetime armed forces of the United States, President Truman has announced that he is in favor of the armed forces in place of separately operating units, according to a Washington dispatch of August 31 to Lisbon relayed here.

The move to merge the American armed forces under a unified command has many supporters in the American Congress, the dispatch added.

President Truman has also issued an executive order which will permit the army and navy to accept volunteers for service. The new order does away with the previous order which suspended voluntary enlistment. The practice of allowing men to enlist voluntarily in the armed forces was halted in December, 1942, another dispatch said.

President Truman's move is expected to speed the raising of necessary military forces. Enlistments in the army are fixed by law at slightly less than 300,000, but Washington correspondents expect that Congress will raise that figure soon.

The Associated Press said a plan is developing in Congress to ask President Truman to get the lawmakers off a very hot seat. Members of the House Military Committee would like the President to address the Congress or the nation as a whole and explain why he and the army want the draft continued and why discharges from the armed services are not occurring faster. Congressmen say those two questions have them in hotter water than any issue in months. Republican Representative Ahrends of Illinois said, that if the people understand that the army must have draftees to insure having enough men for the army of occupation they will not object so much to the draft. Ahrends said, too, that if the people knew all the work and time required to get a man demobilized, and, if they understand that the army is speeding up discharges they won't be so impatient about the problem. He said "we can answer our constituents one by one, but would be better if the President did it."

Navy Clarifies Position

The United States Navy spokesman on August 31 urged the continuance of the selective service as a means of maintaining adequate peacetime military establishment, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Navy personnel officers appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee said that the navy's proposed peacetime program requires 21,000 new men monthly—more than volunteer enlistments could supply. The program calls for a navy of 500,000 officers and men, a reduction from the present strength of 3,600,000.

President Truman and the army have already advocated the continuance of the draft, the dispatch said. A Marine Corps spokesman told Congressmen that the Corps will drop from the present 421,000 to a peacetime strength of 100,000.

JAPAN PRAISED BY WANG

China's Foreign Chief Also Stresses Reasons for Nippon's Defeat

Japan is defeated, but its national characteristics cannot be made light of, declared China's Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh on August 29, says a Peking dispatch to Domei dated September 1 relaying a Chungking cable.

He further said, "The loyalty of the Japanese nation to its Imperial Family, Japan's impressive attitude even after its war defeat, its maintenance of order, and many other attributes must be copied by the Chinese."

Foreign Minister Wang also pointed out that Japan's war defeat was the result of the illusion of its leaders and lack of unity in its war administration. Referring to the causes of China's victory, Foreign Minister Wang mentioned five points. These are the firm establishment of the supreme military command; air-tight cooperation of all quarters during the war; material and military support of the Allies; the invention of the atomic bomb in the United States; and the participation of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan.

MacArthur Once Asked Japan to Send Army To Subjugate Rebels Under Gen. Aguinaldo

A tale of intimate friendship with General Douglas MacArthur in days long gone by was brought to light on the historic day of the Allied Commander-in-Chief's landing in Japan by Lieutenant General Matsuo Itami, who told the Asahi that he was filled with deep emotions at the thought of getting a chance soon to chat again with his former friend.

Lieutenant General Itami, who quit active service in the Army more than 10 years ago and is now 70 years old, proudly showed to the reporter of the Japanese journal calling at his home at 366 Ikejiri-cho, Setagaya Ward, a picture which he had taken together with General MacArthur, some 20 years ago.

The episode which intimately linked the American General and the retired Japanese Army officer was recorded by Lieutenant General Itami on the reverse side of the picture, in the following terms:

"This picture was taken when I was still in active service as Commander of the Ninth Division at Kanazawa, in May, 1925, when Major General MacArthur, at the time Supreme Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Philippine Islands, stopped over at Yokohama on his way home from Manila to San Francisco.

"Availing himself of his brief stop-over of a mere two days, he came to visit me at Kanazawa, and as we renewed our old friendship, this memorial photograph was taken at a welcome reception in the garden of the official residence of the Division Commander.

"I was acquainted with him in the years from 1913 to 1916 while serving as Military Attache in the United States, when MacArthur was on the U.S. General Staff. Later he took command of a mixed brigade which was dispatched to the Philippines from the United States to subjugate the insurgent troops commanded by General Aguinaldo. One day, I received a letter addressed to me from Manila, to the following effect:

'I (MacArthur) am at present in the Philippine Islands, subjugating the rebel troops under Aguinaldo. They are very fierce and offer quite a hard task to our side. But I have known the fighting of the Japanese Forces, and I wonder if I could not borrow, for this occasion, a mixed brigade of the Japanese Army for subjugating the insurrectionists? I would offer a very high salary to the officers and men. I will have this affair negotiated officially between the U.S. General Staff and the General Staff of the Japanese Army. But beforehand, I am asking you about it confidentially, availing myself of the intimate friendly relations which are linking you and me. Would you please feel out the opinion of the General Staff authorities as quickly as possible?'

"To this communication, I sent the following letter right away:

'I have read your letter in detail with keen interest. I fully understand the motives of what you are asking from me. But this is what I must speak out to you frankly: Although Japanese soldiers are giving up their lives without salary, and for very frugal returns, they would never undertake that for a foreign country, no matter how high the pay is. I am sorry to say that your wish cannot be fulfilled. Kindly understand this without bad feelings.'

"Such being our relations, MacArthur availed himself of his brief stop-over of two days and called upon me at the General Staff headquarters in Tokyo. But as this was just about one month after I had been transferred to the post of Commander of the Ninth Division at Kanazawa, his kind zeal was acknowledged by the General Staff which gave him Lieutenant Colonel Watari as a guide to bring him to Kanazawa on this sudden visit."

VINSON OUTLINES SCHEME TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Says U.S. Needs National Income of $150 Billion to Provide Jobs for All

Fred M. Vinson, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement to the Senate Banking Committee on August 31 said that a national income of $150,000,000,000 will be needed to provide jobs for all who are willing and able to work. He added that to assure employment for 60,000,000 people, purchasing power must be increased enough to raise consumption by 50 per cent and to expand construction and investment by 100 per cent over the prewar levels, according to a Washington dispatch.

Mr. Vinson declared that the only solution to unemployment is to see that there are enough jobs at good wages in private industry and that the foundation for prosperity in the United States must be a large and expanding consumption.

Mr. Vinson outlined a nine-point schedule of needs of the United States. These are he said: (1) modernization of tax laws; (2) program to foster small business; (3) fair and vigorous anti-monopoly program; (4) measures to reduce industrial strife and encourage a high wage policy by business; (5) dropping of artificial barriers to foreign trade; (6) expansion of unemployment compensation, old age pension and other social security programs; (7) measures to increase rural standard of living; (8) long-term program of public works and encouragement of private housing projects; (9) fiscal policy aimed at maintaining full employment and coordinating all government programs that have inflationary or deflationary effects.

6 Million Unemployed

President Truman and two of his top aides on August 31 gave the picture of the United States resolutely tackling the difficult problems of reconversion at home and abroad, according to a New York dispatch.

The President told a Washington press conference that the Government was drafting temporary plans to help war impoverished countries bridge the gap between the end of the Lend-Lease and the start of the international monetary operations under the Bretton Woods program.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, warned that unemployment in the United States probably would total 6,000,000 by the end of the year and that displaced workers faced a sharp reduction in living standards. To meet that threat, Snyder urged the passage of the unemployment compensation bill which would guarantee employed workers a maximum of $25 a week for 26 weeks.

War Production Board Chairman Julius J. A. Krug in his first report on Thursday on the "progress of reconversion" said that the American industries "are meeting no greater difficulties than were to be expected during this transition period and they are already surmounting such difficulties with typical American ingenuity."

RIFT OVER LEND-LEASE CAUSES BIG ISSUE IN U.S.

Solons Assail Truman of Discarding America's Major Postwar Bargaining Plan

The Lend-Lease Act, on September 1, ceased to be merely a matter for Anglo-American agreement and negotiations behind closed doors and became a first-class political issue in the United States domestic which threatens to shatter the truce Congress had been observing with the White House for the past five months, reported a Reuters correspondent from Washington the same day.

He said that with the reconvening of Congress only five days away, Republicans and right-wing Democrats are banding together to charge President Truman with throwing away what they consider America's major postwar bargaining instrument with the announcement that the administration has no intention of demanding full repayment from the Allies of $42,000,000,000 Lend-Lease debt to the United States. According to Reuters, they also criticize the disclosing and developing of an interim plan to help Britain out of her present difficulties.

On Saturday, President Truman called in Kentuckian Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic majority leader and chief administration strategist in the Senate, to thrash out immediate plans for repairing the damage to the White House-Congress relations which he values so much. But a big fight seems inevitable, Reuters said.

Some observers fear that the necessary Congressional agreement to any large-scale loan to Britain may be hindered or seriously delayed by the impact of the American inter-party political issues. At home and abroad, the Lend-Lease is fast developing into the Allies' most important post-VJ-day "headache," Reuters said.

Not Seeking Dollar Payment

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, said on August 31 that while formal statements are still to be worked out with the foreign governments, the United States "is not seeking dollar payments" in settlement for the Lend-Lease goods, according to a Washington report.

In reply to the question, "Are we to assume that all Lend-Lease debts are to be cancelled and that only Lend-Lease settlements required are settlements for shipments unused or undelivered at the close of the war?" Mr. Byrnes said, "There is no justification for that assumption."

Mr. Byrnes warned that "hasty generalization should be avoided. The purpose of the Lend-Lease was to win the war and win peace. In settlement of the Lend-Lease we are not seeking paper contracts to pay dollars which will not be available to our debtors." He added however, "but that does not mean that there are no Lend-Lease settlements to be negotiated."

France Buying Goods

France is expected to buy nearly $900,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and perhaps half that amount from Canada as a result of the economic agreements reported to have been confirmed during President General Charles de Gaulle's visit to the two countries, according to a Paris report dated August 31.

The purchases will include food, fuel, raw material, heavy machinery, ships, trucks and other transportation equipment and will be on the basis of cash payment of 30 per cent of the purchase price and the balance on long-term credits, the report said.

The INS news agency reported that President De Gaulle told his Ministers that the United States had agreed to give France long-term credits. It added that the official communique issued after the meeting of the French President and Cabinet members indicated that France might devalue the franc which at present is about 50 francs to the dollar. The official statement also stated that France had taken place as a first rate Power and was sharing in the Council of Foreign Ministers in London on the settlement of world problems.

Cripps Explains Radar

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade, on Friday explained how Radar could beat the weather and help peacetime travel, according to a London report of August 31 received in Stockholm. He said that when Prime Minister Winston Churchill was returning after signing the Atlantic Charter, his ship H.M.S. Renown sailed into a thick fog which before the war would have brought the battleship to a standstill. But with Radar, he said, she steamed ahead at 27 knots and brought Mr. Churchill home as quickly as if the trip had been made in the finest weather.

Congress to Meet

The United States Congress will reconvene for its fall session on Wednesday, September 5, following its short summer recess, according to a Washington report which added that early in the session President Truman will address the nation's lawmakers on peacetime reconversion problems and the present outline of necessary legislative measures.

Subjects expected to be considered by the new session are employment measures, President's wartime powers, disposal of surplus war goods, government agency reorganization and taxes, the report said.

GERMANY MUST MEET REPARATIONS BY 1948

U.S. Official Reveals Plan for Resumption of German Industries

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, August 29.—Germany will have to meet her war reparations by February 16, 1948. This point was clearly decided upon at the Potsdam Conference, declared the head of the American delegation for the discussion of the reparations questions, at the Allied Occupation Commission in Germany, an Exchange telegram from Frankfurt reported.

With regard to the attitude of the United States toward German industry, he stated as follows:

The United States is not intending to make any big demand to Germany in regard to reparations. The United States will not repeat the same blunder that she committed following First World War when she extended financial assistance to Germany for the purpose of exacting as much reparations from Germany as possible. An agreement was firmly concluded among the Allies in respect to this point.

Another American delegate to the Allied Control Commission made public informally a plan for the resumption of the industries in Germany with the object of enabling her to meet her war reparations. According to this plan, the chemical industry will be restricted to a minimum degree, barely meeting the internal requirements of Germany and the iron industry will be cut down to a half of the prewar production. Any surplus made out of this production will be taken away by the Allies as a part of reparations.

A drastic restriction will be made concerning the production of metal wares as well as electrical and transportation equipment. The majority of the equipment of factories which had been manufacturing these goods will be taken out of the country.

All the factories which had been producing the following items will be taken out of the country:

Locomotives, high pressure machines with a weight above 20 tons, power machineries, heavy tractors, wheels for motor cars and other vehicles, and high fever and high pressure induction machines.

An American general made the following statement at the Military Council:

"In order to destroy the potentiality of Germany it is necessary to punish the German masses to some extent. This does not mean, however, the lowering of their standard of living."

Pre-Surrender Plans Of Americans to Land In November Bared

If the Japanese Forces had not surrendered, the American forces were scheduled to land on Japanese territory on November 11 and in consideration of Japan's defenses, bloodiest battles, the like of which had never been witnessed in world history would have been unfolded, reported Frank Bartholomew, UP correspondent, in Yokosuka on August 31, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated September 1.

SOVIET UNION TO PRESENT SHARP NOTE TO MADRID

Charging Franco Regime of Intervening in German War Against U.S.S.R.

Information has reached Spanish Government circles that the Russian Government is to present a sharply worded note through an intermediary to the Franco Government, according to Reuters special correspondent Jon Kimche from Madrid.

The report added that the note will set out the Soviet indictment against the Spanish Government for its intervention in the German war against the Soviet Union.

It is expected to be a particular challenge to the Spanish Government to some of its position in relation to the "Blue Division" and whether it was an official or voluntary force.

So serious a view of this development was taken by Government quarters in Madrid that according to well-informed diplomatic sources, a highly placed Spaniard has left Madrid with a special mission to contact the Soviet Government—also through intermediary—before the Soviet note is presented. It is believed that he is empowered to offer for the Spanish Government reparations to cover any loss suffered by the Soviet Union as the result of activities of the Spanish Blue Division.

Continuing, he said that to add to the Spanish Government troubles it is now known that the presentation of the Allied note in the future on Tangier is imminent. This, it is understood here, will tell the Government what the Allies have agreed about the Tangier international zone.

It will make it clear that the Spanish Government has not and will not be consulted in any way on the subject but it will be requested to carry out promptly all the decisions of the conference.

This will be a serious blow to the Government in Madrid which up to the last moment believed that it would be invited one way or another to join Tangier. Tangier still plays a large part in Spanish politics and this will rank as a serious setback for the regime's foreign policy.

VIET NAM IS REPUBLIC

Annam, Tonking and Cochin-China Included in New Government

The revolutionary regime formed by the Viet Nam Independence League became the Provisional Government of the Viet Nam Republic, covering the three districts of Annam, Tonking and Cochin-China, according to a Domei report of September 1 from Hanoi.

The new Government has announced the appointment of President and concurrently Foreign Minister Hu Chih-ming, Home Minister Wu Yuan-kiang, Defense Minister Chou Wen-hsin and eight other ministers. On August 29, it was also announced that Hanoi has been made the capital of the new Government.

IZVESTIA RAPS ARGENTINA FOR PRO-FASCIST STAND

Soviet Journal Claims Such Policy Is Dangerous to Preserve World Peace

The official Soviet newspaper Izvestia on August 3[illegible], said that the "pro-Fascist regime in Argentina undoubtedly is a danger to general peace" and declared "it is in the interest of all peace-loving peoples that this Hitlerite preserve in the Western Hemisphere should be destroyed," according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

The Izvestia article which appeared under the heading "Argentina-Fascist Nest" constituted the most violent attack on Argentina that has ever appeared in the Soviet press.

The article declared, "The whole activity of the Argentine dictatorial Government is directed toward obtaining in Argentina and in South America all what Hitler did not succeed in obtaining in Europe. Through the Government's dangerous and adventurous policy, Argentina has been turned into a refuge where with complete security a number of big Fascist refugees and members of the German General Staff are hiding and are preserving funds, plans and industrial secrets to prepare a third world war."

"Not only that," the paper stressed, "Argentina is also interfering in the internal life of the neighboring countries—Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia and Brazil—and is encouraging in these countries activities of Fascist agencies to prepare revolts and attempts to overthrow governments."

The Izvestia said that many German agents as well as much loot from Nazi conquests worth more than $2,000,000,000 has been shipped to Argentina by submarines.

EARLY DEPARTURE SEEN

U.S. Troops in China Likely to Leave by Spring

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, on August 30, said that the American troops may be out of China by next spring if sufficient shipping is available, according to a dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Chungking cable.

United States minesweepers are now speeding the job of clearing mines from the Yangtze and Whangpoo rivers and the area around the Shanghai harbor.

The American Commander in China also declared that his headquarters was making all efforts to move Chinese troops by air into key Chinese cities to speed the occupation. He added that the evacuation of American prisoners of war from China will receive top priority and then the United States troops stationed in China would be expediated home as soon as possible.

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JAPAN'S MARITIME TRADE HIT HARD BY BIG LOSSES

Reports Say Shipping Tonnage Reduced to 1,285,000 Tons Consisting of 747 Ships

Japan's possession of shipping tonnage which totaled approximately 6,600,000 tons prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was reduced to only 1,285,000 tons up to the time of the grant of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war has been revealed in a review of the current shipping situation of this country. It was added that this amount of 1,285,000 tons comprising 747 vessels with a tonnage of over 100 tons even included those under repairs and those left stranded in the sea.

As the war progressed, the Allies began to realize that the battle was a war of supplies and this in turn resulted in the strengthening of submarine warfare and intensification of bombing. Thus, Japan's loss of shipping in the war increased by leaps and bounds.

Of course, Japan exercised the greatest efforts for building new ships but the shipbuilding industry, being a large scale composite industry and is on the whole subject to the strength of the industrial power of this country, failed to cover up the shipping losses Japan suffered. Thus the difference of shipping possessed between Japan and the Allies was widended as the war extended.

Reviewing the marine transportation situation for the past several years, it has been disclosed that in 1941 the shipping of this country established a record of transporting monthly an average of more than 5,000,000 tons of materials for production of fighting power under the material mobilization law. In 1942 the highest record was 4,000,000 tons and the lowest 2,870,000 tons, making an average of 3,000,000 tons. At the beginning of 1943 the figure registered an average of 3,000,000 tons but it fell below the 2,000,000-ton mark in January and February in 1944. But the fall in figure further continued until the beginning of this year when it was found below the 1,000,000-ton mark. In July of this year, just prior to the grant of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, shipping transportation was found to amount only 500,000 tons, being one tenth of the prewar figure.

This is the actual condition of the shipping of this country. In modern warfare fighting must be backed up by industrial power. Japan suffered decisive defeats at the hands of the enemy in the matter of transportation and supply warfare before the appearance of the atomic bombs and the Soviet participation in the war which finally compelled Japan to surrender. Japan particularly suffered a decisive defeat in the supply warfare on the sea and this proved one of the causes for Japan's defeat.

PLANNING BODY ABOLISHED

Cabinet Investigation Bureau Set Up Headed by Nagasaki

The Government decided to abolish the former Coordinated Planning Board of the Cabinet and establish in its place the Cabinet Investigation Bureau under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister to adjust and unify investigation and planning of important postwar problems.

Two Imperial Ordinances respecting the abolition of the former Coordinated Planning Board and the establishment of the new Investigation Bureau were promulgated on September 1, to become effective immediately.

Sonosuke Nagasaki, former Transportation Vice-Minister, was appointed the first Director of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau.

Ibaraki Casualties Bared

Casualties and damage sustained by Ibaraki Prefecture during the air raids were announced by the prefectural authorities. The prefecture was attacked 56 times during which 1,787 were killed, 1,146 heavily wounded, 1,420 slightly wounded and 30 still missing, bringing the total to 4,383. During the same period, 26,918 houses were completely burnt down, 272 partly burned, 954 completely demolished and 1,238 partly demolished, bringing the total to 29,382. In Mito City alone 211 persons were killed and in Hitachi 755.

Dissolving Literature Body

The Japan Federation for Service to the State Through Literature held a directors' meeting at 2 p.m. on August 30 at its offices at Hommura-cho, Azabu with nine directors including Beiho Takashima, chairman, Eiji Yoshikawa, Sadao Togawa and Masao Kume present. The dissolution of the federation was decided and notification of the same made to the Board of Information on the following day. The federation will be dissolved in the near future after going through proper formalities.

War Captives Donate MacArthur's Gifts To Japanese People

Revealing friendship despite their former enmity toward Japan, Allied war prisoners who had spent more than two years at the prisoners' camp in Kawasaki, near Yokohama donated the presents sent by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southwestern Pacific, to the Japanese people with whom they came into close contact while engaged in labor at Kawasaki Station and other places, as a token of their appreciation of the kindness extended to them. Not only that, they gave pumpkins and other products from the vegetable gardens which they had taken care of during their incarceration to their neighbors expressing their gratitude to the Japanese people. Some clothings found among the presents dropped by parachutes were also contributed as presents to air raid victims.

ALLIED AUTHORITIES MOVE TO PREVENT MISBEHAVIOR

Express Regrets for Incidents In Yokohama, Yokosuka; Take Precautions

The Japanese people have been warned that there have been cases of misconduct among some of the occupation troops of the Allied Forces, and at the same time protests have been filed with the allied military authorities by the Yokosuka Police through the good offices of the Yokosuka Liaison Commission, it is reported by the Asahi.

Thanks to the close cooperation between the American military authorities and Japanese Government officials, peace and order have been preserved fairly well so far, but in view of the occurence of some cases of misconduct, the people in general have been requested to assume a cautious attitude.

Sometime around 11 a.m. on August 30, two soldiers of the Allied Forces attacked a Japanese woman in Asahi-machi, Yokosuka, and wrested a wrist watch from her. On the same day, also in Asahi-machi at about 6 p.m. an Allied soldier threatened a Japanese woman with his bayonet and attacked her. There were two other similar cases in Yokosuka. In view of cases of looting in Yokosuka, a protest will be filed by Vice Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station with the occupation forces in the same area.

In Hodogaya, Yokohama, at about 4 p.m. August 31, a truck carrying 51 boxes, each containing two dozen bottles, was ordered to stop by several American soldiers, and five of the boxes seized.

Three American soldiers came to Hodogaya Police at about 10 p.m. on August 31, and took away a Japanese sword which was on the table. In Yokohama there were 11 cases of robbery on August 31 and a considerable number of automobiles were looted. Warehouses also were searched by American soldiers.

As to the firing of American soldiers on Japanese policemen at Hanazono Bridge on the night of August 30, the vice-chief-of-staff to the MacArthur Headquarters expressed sincere regrets and issued an order to all the commanding officers in the city to exert every effort to prevent the occurence of similar incidents.

GOOD RICE CROPS IN CHIBA

Harvesting of Early Produce Begun From September 1

In Sawara-machi, Chiba Prefecture, and all along the banks of the Tone River and the 16 small islands of Suigo, the river estuary, early rice will be harvested from the early part of September. Due to sufficient water while the rice was ripening this year, a better than usual crop can be reaped with a maximum of seven bags to each "tan" of paddy field (one tan equals about .245 acres) and a minimum of five bags of rice to one "tan" assured.

Land rice, too, in Chiba, is growing well while the sweet potato crops this year in this section augur well. It is expected that at the very least 450 to 500 kan can be produced from one "tan" and already digging has commenced in some parts.

Obituary

Fuyuo Shimura, secretary of the East Asia Section of the Mainichi newspaper and former Mainichi branch manager at Rangoon, while en route home from Rangoon this spring on board the Awa Maru met his death when the mercy ship was sunk by American torpedoes.

Also Tomoro Takagi, secretary of the business section of the same daily, who was manager of the Celebes newspaper managed by the Mainichi since March, 1942 was also killed in the Awa Maru sinking.

INDUSTRIES FOR JAPAN MUST BE DECIDED SOON

Vital For Allied Countries to Permit Those Necessary for National Economy

Dr. Yoshio Hoinden, authority on economics, writing in the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, discusses the question of what industries are essential for the maintenance of postwar national economy in Japan. This question which has a vital bearing upon the future of Japan, Dr. Hoinden points out, will be decided within the next few months. Is the Government prepared to get the Allied countries to agree to a solution which will ensure that Japanese national economy will be maintained under the conditions of defeat? According to his suggestion the Government should mobilize civilian experts in matters related to national economy to get plans for a solution of this important question—a solution which is likely to be accepted by the Allied countries and one which will secure a condition enabling the people to maintain a proper standard of living.

Dr. Hoinden's article follows:

It is a matter of great concern to the people what industrial activities the Allied countries will allow Japan to carry on. Upon the solution of this question depends both the question of whether the 70,000,000 people of Japan will be able to subsist within a limited land, and the more immediate question of whether widespread unemployment will occur.

The Potsdam Declaration which has been accepted by Japan, is explicit about this question. It recognizes the right of Japan to carry on industries which are essential for the maintenance of national economy as well as industries which are necessary if Japan is to be able to pay reparations in kind. The way is opened for Japan to have access to supplies from abroad although she will not be allowed to control them, when it is found that she is suffering from a shortage of materials required to keep those industries going which are necessary for the maintenance of the living of the people and for the full payment of reparations in kind.

This means that there will be no recognition of the right to engage in industrial activities intended to prepare the country for war. The question is to determine what industries are for war and what are not. During the war we used to speak of munitions as distinguished from peace industries. It would be rash to conclude our standards will be used by the Allied countries in the determination of what industries are not for war and therefore Japan be allowed to retain.

Modern war is a total war. That is to say, a nation in a war of today is called upon to mobilize all its industries to continue the war. During the war the factories turning out clothing and the building industry, all essential for the maintenance of the living of the people, were put to use in increasing our fighting power and were designated as munitions industries. If Japan were not allowed to keep all those industries it would be impossible for her to subsist even for a day.

Strict Demarcation Necessary

This is the reason why a strict line of demarcation should be drawn between munitions industries in the true sense of the term, and industries which are made to produce munitions during wartime. Without a doubt, Japan will not be allowed to conduct industries manufacturing tanks, warships, guns and such things. Even if people were to be allowed to turn out these things they could find no market for their goods today when the country is disarmed.

The question is what sorts of industries turning out goods for civilian consumption in peacetime which can be turned into munitions industries in wartime, will be recognized as industries Japan should retain. Some people hold that heavy industries are the industries which fall under the category of industries Japan will not be allowed to maintain, and the light industries are not. I wonder how these people rate chemical industries?

Even among the industries classified as heavy industries are ones without which it would be impossible to maintain the living of the people. The industry in point is the mechanical industry, which is in the forefront of heavy industries producing goods necessary for the maintenance of the living of the people including furniture, lighting apparatus, communication equipment, measures, pumps and agricultural implements.

One is not justified in expecting that Japan will not be allowed to retain her heavy industries. War and peace industries are such that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other.

There are in the Potsdam Declaration the words "industries necessary for the maintenance of national living." It becomes necessary to judge what industries are required by Japan in order to insure that the 70,000,000 people confined in a narrow space of land will have their living stabilized and to carry on national economy in all its phases.

Certain Productive Activities Vital

There is no question that Japan will be allowed to carry on such productive activities as the production of goods of absolute necessity for the maintenance of the living of the people. If Japan is to be allowed to produce absolute necessities, then it follows that she should equally be allowed to produce raw materials that go into the making of these goods, materials needed for their manufacture and equipment without which these goods cannot be produced.

A feature of modern economy is the roundabout process of production. This means that the production of consumers' goods involves the maintenance of a variety of industrial activities. This consideration must have been present in the minds of the farmers of the Potsdam Declaration where the words "maintenance of national economy" are used instead of words like "maintenance of national living." Certainly it is a carefully prepared document.

This point of view suggests that Japan is entitled to a recognition of the right to manufacture fertilizer in order to increase food production so that her people may subsist. The adoption of a system of intensive management gives one the only hope for Japan to feed her 70,000,000 people within a limited area. To achieve this end it is absolutely necessary to increase the output of fertilizer. In our country which has no resources of nitre there is no way of getting fertilizer except by controlling the nitrogen in the air.

An increased output of pumps is necessary for the adjustment of arable lands. In order to secure a revival of the clothing industry it is necessary to make spinning, weaving, and dyeing machinery. The Japanese mechanical industry has up till recently centered on the manufacture of machinery of this sort, and the reforms introduced in the method of manufacture made possible the remarkable development of the fiber industry.

Building Materials Required

Enormous amounts of cement, steel products, and building materials are required to restore the 2,500,000 houses which were burned in the war disaster. There should be a clear recognition of the right of Japan to produce these things.

As is of general knowledge, means of transportation and communication are important elements in modern economy. Japan, which has overstrained herself in the past 10 years, finds herself under the necessity of introducing far-reaching reforms in her systems of transport and communication. Thus, the industries producing materials needed for the improvement of these systems become necessary for the maintenance of Japan's national economy. If Japan is to be allowed to produce these materials, she should be allowed to retain her iron industries, too.

When the matter is looked at in this way, it becomes clear that the range of industries which Japan cannot claim to retain is narrowed to a great degree. There is a point on which I should like to lay particular emphasis. The principle underlying the Potsdam Declaration suggests that there is the question of the capacity of the industries which Japan will be allowed to retain in addition to that of the character.

Under the existing conditions of the world Japan cannot rely on producing more than enough to meet the domestic demand except for certain specified goods. Even if she were to produce more, she could not find a market for the surplus. Thus I expect that restrictions will be put by the Allied countries on the capacity of the industries Japan is to retain as well as on their equipment. There is virtually a general agreement that the capacity of industry to produce more than there is a market for can be a great factor in the outbreak of hostilities. Thus no objection could be made if some restrictions were put by the Allied countries on the capacity of the industries Japan be allowed to conduct.

On the other hand, those industries which by their nature should be regarded as munitions industries, will cease to be a cause of war if their output is restricted to a certain extent. It is possible to control the steel industry by limiting the amount of goods produced by it. In the case of the ship-building industry it can be controlled by putting limits to the total tonnage of each ship produced or by restricting the amount of materials used in its manufacture.

Anyway, there is the question of volume, in addition to that of character, involved in the attempt to determine what industries Japan should be allowed to retain, and when this question of volume is solved, the larger question of industries to be retained by Japan is practically settled. The very fact that a question of volume is involved in the question of industries to be retained by Japan, shows that expert knowledge is required in order to get a solution of the question. It is because of the existence of this problem of volume that it is held that there is much room for Japanese activity when it comes to deciding what industries are non-war industries and therefore should be retained by Japan.

There is no use making a fuss over the contents of the Potsdam Declaration which has been accepted by Japan. All that the Japanese have to do is to observe the terms faithfully. But they know best the sort of industries which are required by their country if it is to get "completely disarmed conscripts to engage in peaceful and productive pursuits at home and to secure a maintenance of national economy."

This suggests that it will be but proper if Japan makes proposals about the range of industrial activities she is to retain in order to be in a position to observe the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Japan which knows best the condition of her national economy, is under obligation to make proposals based on a knowledge of this condition to the Allied countries which desire to establish democracy in the world. I do not think that the Allied countries will ever attempt to force upon Japan an unreasonable solution of the problem of industries to be retained by her.

Japan must obtain plans for a solution of this problem based on a good knowledge of the sort of industries she will require if she is to maintain her national economy. Is the Government preparing to obtain such plans? If it is not, how does it propose to do that? The way in which the mobilization of materials was planned does not give hope that the bureaucrats will ever be successful in the attempt. The question of preserving military secrets is now ended. The Government ought to be making all data on Japanese productivity available to the experts in the nation so that they may help Japan in getting an idea of what industries Japan must induce the Allied countries to let her retain.

If the Government means to obtain a solution in its own way, that is, independently of experts on the outside, the organization of civilian experts ought to try to get one of its own. The Economic Federation and the Heavy Industry Association ought to lose no time in setting out to get a solution plan. There is no reason why the various agricultural associations should keep aloof from them. The people, by cooperating in getting a solution of the problem of industries to be retained by Japan, a problem which has a close bearing upon the future of Japan, will be promoting a settlement of the question of the organization of Japan's domestic economic structure which has been pending for many years.

BOARD OF INFORMATION REVAMPS ORGANIZATION

New Duties Assigned to First And Second Departments Are Disclosed

A change in the organization of the Board of Information was announced on September 1.

The change, according to a statement by the Board on the afternoon of that day, was necessitated by two things. The first was the automatic extinction due to the cessation of hostilities of the First Department through the return of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters to the Imperial Headquarters where it was functioning before it was organized in the First Department and the loss for the same reason of the reasons for the continued existence of the first and second sections of the Wartime Materials Room in the Secretariat.

Under the new arrangement the First Section of the First Department of the Board will be concerned with newspapers; the second with radio broadcasts; the third with the investigation and collection of reports, a function which has been performed by the First Section of the Wartime Materials Room, and the fourth with censorship, an activity which it will carry out in conjunction with the Home Ministry.

The First Section of the Second Department will be concerned with the direction of publications and the publication of the Shuho, organ of the Board, the second with the enlightenment of the people through the film, theater, literature and music, and the third with the conduct of propaganda on the streets.

The first and second sections of the Third Department will function the same way they have heretofore done, and the third will be concerned with the collection of data for information for consumption abroad, a function which under the old order was done by the Second Section of the Wartime Materials Room.

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Allied War Captives Not Killed Or Hurt In Hiroshima Bombing

The Swiss Legation in Tokyo received a notice from the Japanese Government that not a single Allied war prisoner was killed or injured in the atomic bomb raid on Hiroshima on August 6, the British War Ministry announced on August 31, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, relaying a London dispatch.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, September 3

CONCERNS FOLLOWING THE SIGNATURE

ASAHI—The essence of the document of surrender may be summarized in the following three points: Surrender of all forces at home and abroad; formal acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and creation of the duty to carry it out; and that the "authority to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender" during the Allies' occupation.

And now, the General Order No. 1 for the enforcement has been issued, and to carry it out has become the duty of the moment. This, however, is broadly speaking already in progress at present. And what the people in general are most concerned about are about the production, trade, and reparations hereafter. Besides, it is true, there are such general problems as those of politics, thought and education. But, in the first place the key must be found which will determine whether the State and the people can survive at all, or not.

To what extent will it be possible to increase the agrarian population through cultivation of mountainous highlands, improvements of technique, and return of labor? Or, in case all power shall be poured into the rehabilitation of peace industries,—to what extent can those huge numbers of jobless or half-jobless people be absorbed? Furthermore, what percentage of the gross national income can yearly be turned to reparation payments without bringing about a collapse?

Far greater importance, and a more fundamental one, is found in the grasp of that composite economic life of the nation, than in the question of the existence or non-existence of any individual industry or company. Has the Imperial Government ready such comprehensive explanatory material as would be sufficient for a profound understanding on the part of the Allied Nations, and in particular the United States?

With the signature on September 2 as the start, all the issues which are one after another to come up with regard to reparations, the shape of industry, etc., must be like cross-roads of life or death for the State. As to the dividing line between life and death, there is by itself an objective norm of common sense.

Once that line is broken through, the chances that social disorder occurs are extremely great. And probably people of insight on the Allied Nations' side know as well as we do, what sort of thing such disorders are bound to bring about. On the day of the signature of the Instrument of Surrender the attention of the people is chiefly concentrated on this matter. And indeed this is also the most urgent point concerning which we expect earnestly the best measures from the Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IS CONFRONTING JAPAN

Kashihara Says Change to Peacetime Industry Must Be Approved by Allies

One of the biggest postwar problems facing the Government is the question of unemployment brought about by demobilization and the total suspension of the munitions industries. In this connection Hyotaro Kashihara, Director of the Nippon Sangyo Hokokukai, (Federation for National Service through Industries) declared as follows:

"The great feature of the big unemployment question facing Japan lies in the fact that Japan must devise countermeasures as a country defeated in the war. In this sense the countermeasures adopted by the United States and Britain for unemployment do not serve as a good reference for the measures to be taken by Japan to deal with the unemployment problem.

"The change of the munitions industries into peace industries, for example, cannot be undertaken as the Japanese Government pleases, for such undertakings must be approved by the Allies. The measures to be taken by Japan in coping with the unemployed must be started from this status.

"As a result of the war the social conditions are in a state of disorder. The restoration of the disorder will greatly help the settlement of the unemployment question. This means that carpenters should return to their former occupation, and barbers take up their former job.

"This disorder in social conditions was brought about by the mobilization of manpower which had been made rather recklessly. The first step to be taken in dealing with the unemployment question is to make the people return to their former jobs.

"The unemployment question can be settled if the Government handles the matter on such a large scale as it dealt with various serious problems during the war.

"The next step is whether the unemployed should be employed in the fields of production. However, this is very difficult under the existing condition. The point is that the unemployed should be given any job. They should be employed for the restoration of railways and roads as well as for building houses.

"In this connection I should like to emphasize that afforestation and plantations should be encouraged as much as possible for the recovery of the country.

"In regard to the problem of wages, it is not wise for the Government to fix the highest and lowest wages. The question is that the Government should guarantee the minimum standard of living. The Sangyo Hokokukai is expected to do its best for the settlement of the unemployment question."

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PEACE PREVAILING IN JAVA

Japanese Residents Calm; Business Conducted as Usual

Public peace and order in Java is quietly maintained today, half a month after the Imperial decision to end the war. The general Japanese residents show no signs of perturbation. Traffic organs and the money mart are being conducted as usual while the greater majority of the markets and shops are open to business, says a Domei dispatch on August 31 from Djakarta.

Economically speaking there are no disturbances attendant upon the new situation and confidence is placed in the military notes, thus showing good signs of normal money circulation. Luxury articles, precious metals, bicycles and other commodities have had a sudden drop in price while the same tendency is seen in general articles as well, largely caused by money manipulation of overseas Chinese.

Inland Sea Ferry

The regular ferry service between Uno and Takamatsu in the Inland Sea which had been resumed during the daytime only since August [illegible] will now be operated under normal conditions from September 1 with eight round-trips daily. Also in order to relieve congestion of passengers, special ferries will make three round trips for some time.

Bonito Fishing Resumed

Three vessels to catch bonito sailed from Sendai at 3 p.m. on August 28. The fishing grounds are generally within a radius of 100 miles so that in two or three days' time a larger haul of bonito is expected.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young man, this year's college alumnus, seeks position. Any position accepted.
Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY typist with many years' experience seeks position in Tokyo. Can speak English.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (12 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 219, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white [illegible] shoes (almost new, size 10½ [illegible]) in exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

EUROPEAN-STYLE house, furnished or partly furnished, 4 or 5 rooms with gas and electric light, within one and a half hours' traveling distance from Tokyo station.
Apply Box 224, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ONE piece of woolen cloth for making an overcoat, grey color; one officer's woolen overcoat; a suit of woolen underwear.
Apply Box 225, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, dark grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps ([illegible]) for Eastman Moving Picture [illegible].
Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

AIR raid victim wants to buy a stove, carpets, an electric refrigerator, furniture and other household goods. Willing to buy a fully furnished house in good locality. Apply to Mr. Sawada, [illegible], Sengokuhara-mura, Hakone.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible], phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] [illegible] Jimbo-cho [illegible] Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SUNDRY goods; will pay best price.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese [illegible] must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7083.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

The Function of the Present Diet

The opening of the Diet today in an extraordinary session should mark the beginning of a sweeping program for the political renovation of the nation. But because the task which must be undertaken is so great, the present Diet can take only the most preliminary of the initial preparatory steps. Specifically, the agenda of the present session makes it apparent that the purpose is merely to provide the necessary opportunity for the Government to lay before the representatives of the people a full report on the developments which led to the termination of the war.

Limited as the function of the present Diet therefore is, it is nevertheless a function which needs to be performed, and it is also a function whose significance should not be underestimated. For, although the people are united in respecting the will of His Majesty the Emperor concerning the ending of the war as manifested in the Imperial Rescript of August 14, many are still bewildered by the manner in which events came to such a head. Long denied full and detailed information concerning military and political developments as the result of the secretive wartime policy of the authorities, the public has not had the opportunity to comprehend as completely as it might the significance of the implications of the nation's defeat. It is highly proper, therefore, that the Government render an official account before the public representatives of the nation.

Such a report is an absolute prerequisite to the launching of any program of reform or renovation. An admission and explanation of the mistakes of the past, standing as a matter of official record, is necessary to provide a point of departure for a new line of advance. If Japan is to be reconstructed on a sound basis, it must be done by the people themselves. For this purpose, as the first step it is necessary for the representatives of the people not only to hear the facts about the shortcomings of the Government in the past but also to probe critically into any official report of these facts. This is the important task which the present session of the Diet is called upon to perform.

It is well, however, that the present session is limited primarily to this one function; for, competent as the present Diet is to perform this function, it is hardly competent to do much more. It possesses sufficient independence of spirit to conduct a critical inquiry; but, as its docile though grumbling submission to the wartime authoritarian suppression of its powers indicates, it does not possess enough vitality to be the spearhead of the new crusade for a revolutionary political renovation which the nation demands. By its tacit though reluctant acquiescence in the old system, it has forfeited its right to direct the construction of a new system. It is sufficiently representative of the people to act as their instrument in receiving the Government's report; but, as its long term of office since its election under an outmoded election procedure indicates, it is no longer representative enough of the present temper of the public to be the instrument of the newly aroused will of the people. The larger tasks of political renovation must await the election of a new Diet under new election laws.

But despite its limitations, the present session of the Diet will be regarded by the nation with the keenest interest, for it marks at least the beginning of a move in the right direction.

A New Design for Living

In meeting the urgent housing problem caused by the air raid damage, a new design for living is called for. The disorderly growth of a multitude of small houses such as were to be seen in old Tokyo must be prevented; and a more artistic, scientific, and economical planned housing system, paying adequate consideration to available fire-proof materials, transportation, health, and other factors, should be evolved.

In this connection, it may not be inappropriate to consider a plan advocated as early as 1905 by Walter Crane, one of the leaders of the new industrial arts movement in England, who conceived of a collective housing unit in which separate dwelling quarters for sixteen families would be grouped around a central square, sharing joint cooking and eating facilities. Says Crane in his Ideals of Art: "The collective dwelling, of which we see the germ in the better type of modern flats, with common kitchen and dining hall, may have an important future, and there is no reason why, given favorable conditions, good sites, and ample ground and careful planning with regard to light, air, and aspect, dwellings on the plan of collective living or collective homes should not have dignity and beauty, as well as the comforts of a home combining provisions for the necessity of privacy with the social advantages of a common room and the economic and continuous advantages of a common kitchen."

Giving concrete details, he continues: "The old plan of the quadrangle would be an excellent one for a cooperative dwelling; one side of the square or wing opposite the entrance gate might be occupied by a dining hall and public rooms, the other sides might contain the private rooms or be divided into separate dwellings with separate private entrances on the outer sides, on the inner side connected by a cloister which would enable the occupants to pass to the public rooms at the head of the quad. A formal garden might occupy the center of the quadrangle with a fountain in the center."

It has been the habit of the Japanese heretofore to shun group living; everyone has wanted a house of his own and a garden no matter how small. There has therefore been a strong prejudice against the Western-style flat or apartment. In recent years, however, apartments for single persons and for small families have been increasing, and at the same time the wartime experience in cooperative activities through neighborhood associations has caused a great change in the general attitude toward social living. It may be possible now successfully to harmonize group living with family living.

In view of the revolutionary changes which the recent war has already wrought in the habits of the Japanese people with respect to clothing, eating, and housing, the time may well be ripe for this trend to be propelled still further under proper guidance in the interest of greater efficiency and rationality in the period of postwar reconstruction. A series of neighborhood associations of sixteen families united in a collective unit on the pattern of Crane's plan, with networks of streets between them, might well prove to be a suitable design for the reconstruction of Japanese cities.

In the reconstruction of the Japanese cities, a return to the irrational conditions of the past must be avoided; there should be a bold advance along new lines. Walter Crane's ideas may well be given respectful consideration in formulating Japan's new design for living.

Cause For Fear

The old gentleman was the most important witness at an action for damages . . . . a man had been knocked down at a railroad crossing.

At the cross-examination he waved his lantern frantically, but in vain.

"You were excellent," said the superintendent, patting him on the back afterwards. "I was afraid you might break down."

"No fear" was the proud reply." But I was a little nervous. I thought that guy was going to ask me if the lantern was lighted."

Success

"I painted something for last year's academy."

"Was it hung?"

"Yes, near the entrance where everybody could see it."

"Congratulations! What was it?"

"A board saying 'Keep to the left'."

An Easy Job

Prospective Governess: "I'm not interested in the position. I did not realize you had thirteen children."

Mistress: "Don't tell me you are superstitious,"

SEISMOLOGY IN JAPAN

Efforts Exerted to Minimize Earthquake Disasters

By C. T.

I

Japan is a country noted for earthquakes. Since time immemorial the Japanese people have classified seismic calamities as the most terrible catastrophes in the world. An ancient saying points out that there are four terrible things in the world—earthquake, thunder, fire and governor. This clearly shows what impression our naive ancestors had of the earthquake.

J. Milne, a British seismologist, who visited Japan shortly after the Meiji Restoration (1868) once jokingly said: "We in Japan have earthquakes for breakfast, dinner and supper, and earthquakes while going to sleep."

This is indeed a good humor, but factually speaking, it greatly exaggerates the actual situation. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, adjoins an area in the country where earthquakes occur most frequently, and yet on an average it experiences only some forty shocks annually. This assertion is not intended to represent Japan as a country where seismic tremors are seldom felt, but to elucidate the fact that the earthquake, a natural phenomenon, does not occur much more frequently in Japan than in any other earthquake zone in the world.

Why is Japan noted for earthquake disasters, then? The major reason is her density of population. When a severe heaving occurs, it is quite probable that in a town not far from the epicentre houses will be somewhat damaged and window panes broken. In case of a great earthquake, towns and villages in Japan are bound to suffer heavily. In 1915, when a big earthquake occurred in northern Nevada, U.S.A., resulting in a 20 ft. fault caused by vertical dislocation, the only material damage reported was the destruction of a ranch-house situated near the fault. As the epicentre was located in a mountainous desert, there were no other human habitations nearby to be affected by the disaster. It is absolutely impossible to expect such a fortunate circumstance in Japan, where population density is extremely high. However, in ancient times when our early ancestors lived in hovels, Japan did not suffer so severely from earthquakes as in modern times.

Preventing Disasters

It is a well-known fact that the more civilized a community becomes increasing its cultural standard, the more it will be affected by earthquakes. This accounts for the apparent increase in the frequency of seismic disasters throughout the world, including Japan. If modern establishments are not properly constructed to resist crumblings and tremors, earthquake calamities will continue to mount in proportion with the progress of civilization. In order to minimize the effects of such misfortunes, it is incumbent upon us to make a clear distinction between the earthquake, an unavoidable natural phenomenon, and the earthquake disaster, a factor mainly related to material damage, which could be prevented or reduced to the smallest possible proportion. It is undeniable that a nation, constantly exposed to the fury of natural elements, such as violent storms, eruptions and earthquakes, is trained to have an indomitable spirit to overcome adversities with perseverance, but at the same time it must be admitted that it may become accustomed to resign itself to these "natural disasters."

In order to eliminate the tendency of resignation, seismologists must endeavor through scientific researches to assure the eventual disappearance of the term "natural disasters" from the modern vocabulary. The present-day many-storied concrete buildings can successfully resist the ferocity of storms, while stable ocean-going vessels can reach their destinations safely ploughing through rough seas. Therefore, it is the responsibility of seismologists to collect fundamental data through the medium of modern sciences, so that the construction of earthquake-proof edifices and other establishments, inclusive of railways, tunnels, dams and bridges, will have become a fait accompli. In the days gone by, when scientific knowledge had not made its debut, our ancestors succeeded in building earthquake-resisting structures utilizing their practical experiences. For that reason, old castles in Japan with their graceful, curved stone walls have emerged intact from several earthquakes, and pagodas situated within the precincts of old Buddhist temples have also survived. The constructional technique of those pagodas and castles is quite rational in the light of modern knowledge. New York and other cities of the United States are proud of their skyscrapers, but should these localities be visited by strong earthquakes as they occur in Japan, their sky-lines would suffer terribly for the simple reason that little or no attention has been paid to make them earthquake-proof.

With a view to preventing earthquake disasters, it is necessary to clarify the nature of the 'quake itself, simultaneously working out a formula to construct in the least expensive manner buildings and other establishments effectively capable of withstanding heavings.

Put this way, the problem appears to be quite simple. But, in fact, the Japanese seismologists have assiduously endeavoured to solve it for the past sixty years, and yet they have failed to accomplish a satisfactory result. The Japanese seismologists began to study modern scientific achievements with the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Since then, seismology in the country has attained remarkable strides, thanks to the correct leadership and originality of the pioneer scientists, diligence of the investigators who followed them, and the fact that Japan is an earthquake region. Sympathetic understanding and willing cooperation on the part of the Government and the people have also contributed toward the advancement of this branch of modern science.

Central Meteorological Observatory

Research works on seismology in Japan are based on three distinct systems. The first one is under the charge of the Central Meteorological Observatory, and it is being operated by local observatories since the early Meiji era. Their total number now exceeds 200, disclosing how steadily they have enlarged their fields of activities. However small an earthquake may be, it cannot escape the notice of this network of observatories scattered all over the country. Under the control of the Central Meteorological Observatory, they have so ably coordinated their functions that they have succeeded in compiling a perfect earthquake catalogue, thereby providing seismologists with valuable data for studying seismic phenomena. In this connection, it may be noted that the existence of a complete network of observation posts is partly responsible for denoting the apparent frequency of earthquakes in Japan, inasmuch as all small shocks are recorded, though this does not mean that such tremors are not repeatedly felt in the country. On the other hand, suppose a strong earthquake occurs in an uninhabitated region where there is no seismograph, in that event the effects of the shaking of the earth will not be registered, thereby reducing the actual number of shocks felt.

The branches of the Central Meteorological Observatory are staffed with able seismologists who conduct their invaluable experiments and researches in the light of ample data gathered. They, by dint of their scientific pursuits, provide the nation with the bulk of information concerning geographical distribution, time distribution, mode of occurrence of the earthquake and the velocity of propagation of the seismic wave. More particularly, the nation is indebted to them for their establishment of a deep focus earthquake, one of the greatest achievements of modern seimology. Taking full advantage of the abundant data at their disposal, the seismologists of the Central Meteorological Observatory have established the existence of a deep focus earthquake, which is sometimes 700 kilometres deep, whereas the focus of an ordinary earthquake is less than 50 kilometres deep. Also they have revealed the nature of force in the earth's crust, which causes earthquakes in the neighborhood of Japan, by observing the geographical distribution of the first impulsion of the earthquake. All these results have been made possible because of the activities of the seismological network.

The second system of seismological studies is represented by the Seismological Research institute of the Tokyo Imperial University. Although it began functioning in the first year of the Meiji era (1868), its present form matured in 1925 after undergoing several changes. In contrast to routine observations of earthquakes conducted by the Central Meteorological Observatory, academic and fundamental research works are mostly undertaken by the various universities in the country. As a sequel to the disastrous earthquake in Mino and Owari Provinces in 1891, an Earthquake Investigation Committee was organized at the instance of the late Baron D. Kikuchi, then President of the Tokyo Imperial University. Its personnel was composed of first-class research workers in all branches of science that have connections with seismology, including mathematics, geophysics, geology, physics and engineering. The investigation conducted by it during the subsequent thirty-five years exhaustively covered the entire field of seismology, thereby enabling the completion of a new system of seismological study in Japan. The commitee's reports on the diverse phases of the subject were, indeed, voluminous. In this regard, special credits should be given to the late Dr. F. Ohmori for his superhuman efforts in revising all the branches of the science of seismology.

In September, 1923, when Tokyo became the victim of a great earthquake which had been feared for a long time, Dr. Ohmori was attending a scientific congress in Australia. On his way back, he was taken ill and died soon after his return to Tokyo. Thus, he was deprived of a timely opportunity to conduct researches on the basis of the new seismic calamity.

(To Be Concluded)

FOR THE EPICURE

Food Specialties of Old Tokyo Recalled

By Y. W. WURIU

When I was a schoolboy, that is, about forty years ago, my grandfather used to take me out for a walk every Sunday. In those days the means of transportation in Tokyo was far from perfect and we often had to walk or take rickshaws to reach our destinations. Our excursions were mainly to visit some noted places, such as famous shrines, temples and gardens in the vicinity of the capital. And coming back to town in the dusk, we had dinners usually at restaurants renowned among the epicures of Tokyo. These restaurants in the main belonged to the same class as Voisin, Foyot or the Cafe de la Paix in Paris, celebrated for excellent cooking and cellars. However, from time to time, we did not neglect some unknown small ones where, however, cooking was worth admiration with their own specialties.

There was a popular restaurant in Asakusa Park well known for stewed chestnuts and Japanese omelet; another in the same park was celebrated for its exquisite chicken dinner. A very small but extremely exclusive one was found in a narrow, obscure lane near the Nihonbashi, hiding modestly from the noise of the main thoroughfare. Here we could satisfy our appetite consulting with a most luxurious menu but at rather an exorbitant price. As for the sukiyaki, that well-known grilled beef in Japanese style, I must name Mikawaya as the best of many other sukiyaki places. The sirloin or tenderloin served there with specially prepared sauce was really excellent. Anyone who went there, could not help enjoying it. Besides these, there were various eel, vegetable and tenpura restaurants including Chinese and European ones where we ate to our heart's content. We often made special journeys just to eat sushi (vinegard fish and rice) or some other rice-cakes and pastries.

Most of these places had a character akin to that of old English inns and chophouses, and with the exception of a few that were run on a larger scale, they failed to meet the popular demand. Thus, they gradually enlarged their business catering to popular tastes, lowering the standard of their cooking, while others disappeared, giving place to cheap and vulgar ones. Indeed, just as cafes are in Paris, these eating places became established so abundantly all over Tokyo that we were able to see at least one or two in every block. In truth, I have traveled all over the world but I have never seen so many restaurants as in the principal towns of this country.

Another interesting feature peculiar to Japan is the sale of food at railway stations. Various kinds of food were sold on the platforms. "Bread, wine, cider and beer," one vendor shouts walking on the platform with a tray hanging from his neck, whilst another follows with a tray of sandwiches, lunch and rice-cakes. Other men call loudly, inviting the appetite of passengers with cakes, pastries and fruit, which are usually the specialities of the town. Fresh milk, ice cream and tea were also sold at regular prices.

Taking the main Tokaido line, for instance, from Tokyo to Kyoto, we come across first the excellent sandwiches at Ofuna, filled with the famous Kamakura ham. Next comes the vinegared ayu and rice at Yamakita (though the train runs no longer along this line at present.) The sea-bream rice sold at Shizuoka meets popular taste; and the eel rice at Nagoya is considered a luxury. At Ogaki, in the province of Mino, the kaki cake can be purchased in a fine bamboo box, and at Kusatsu the sweet dumplings arrayed in a small wooden box may interest passengers. This latter is called the Ubagamochi, that is, old woman's dumpling, which name, it is said, was given by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the founder of the Tokugawa clan, to the dumplings made and served by an old woman on the battlefield as he was fighting in that district. For more than 300 years the Ubagamochi was made and sold in that town, always to the delight of travelers.

In Tokyo there is a Buddhist temple called Chomeiji on the left bank of the Sumida River. This bank known as Mukojima was once celebrated for its cherry-blossoms. In the precinct of this temple there were tea-houses that served cherry rice-cakes and tea. Sitting upon a bench covered with a red blanket, the visitor could enjoy the cherry-blossoms eating the rice-cakes and sipping tea, in front of the red lacquered walls of the temple against which the flowers fell like snow-flakes. This rice-cake is a kind of pastry containing bean-jam inside, folded like omelet, and wrapped up in a cherry-leaf.

A further walk northeast from there will lead one to a Shinto shrine called Kameido Tenjin. Here too its arrow-root dumpling is appreciated in the picturesque surroundings which include a semi-circular bridge and beautiful wisterias. A little old fashioned restaurant standing by a stream near-by was frequented by the smart people of Yedo in olden times.

The maple-viewing of Takinogawa, within a few minutes' journey from Ueno, was another place for a picnic, noted for boiled taros and beautiful waterfall. The morning-glory of Iriya, in the same district, drew crowds in the small hours of the morning. Here, they were served the fine bean-curd for breakfast. Even a small shrine at Haneda and a noted Buddhist temple at Kawasaki did not send their visitors away without some presents, namely, broiled gobies and stewed clams.

All these places full of interest and of peculiarly Japanese character either disappeared or have gone into decay, not because of the war but as a result of the rapid growth of industrialism. But the Japanese taste for food, not necessarily to fulfill their hunger but as rather a pleasure to be taken with some other things, has not, I believe, altogether gone out.

VOCABULARY

A

address, tokoro-gaki
aeroplane, hikoki
after, nochi-ni
all, mina
always, itsumo
among, uchi-ni
another time, tajitsu
answer (to), kotaeru
at, ni
automobile, jidosha

B

bad, warui
bag (hand), kaban
baggage, nimotsu
bank, ginko
barber, rihatsu-ten, tokoya
bath, furo
beans, mame
become (to), naru
bed, toko
bedclothes, futon, yagu
bedroom, nema, shinshitsu
bedstead, shindai
beef, gyuniku
beer, biiru
before, mae-ni
behind, ushiro-ni
beneath, shita-ni
beside, waki-ni
better, naoyoi
between, aida-ni
beyond, saki-ni
big, okii
bill (account), kanjo-gaki
billiards, tama-tsuki
bill-of-fare, kondate
bird, tori
black, kuroi
blanket, mofu, ketto
blotting paper, suitori-gami
blue, aoi
boat, fune, boto
boatman, sendo
boil (to), wakasu (water), yuderu (eggs), niru (fish)
book, hon
bookseller, honya
bottle, (big), obin
„ (small), kobin
box, hako
boy, otoko-no-ko
brazier, hibachi
bread, pan
breakfast, asameshi
bridge, hashi
broad, hiroi
brother, kyodai
busy, isogashii
buttton, botan
buy, kau
by, ni, de, soba-ni (adv.)

C

cake, kashi
call (to), yobu
can (able), dekiru
candle, rosoku
card (playing), karuta
„ (visiting), meishi
carry, hakobu
cash, genkin
cat, neko
catch (to), toraeru, tsukamaeru
chair, isu
change (money), o-tsuri
change (to), kaeru, norikaeru (car)
charcoal, sumi
chauffeur, untenshu
cheap, yasui
cherry, sakura
chicken, hiyoko
child, kodomo
chopsticks, hashi
cigar, hamaki-tabako
cigarettes maki-tabako
clean, kirei-na, kiyoi
clever, riko-na
clock (or watch), tokei
clothes, (foreign), yofuku
„ (Japanese), wafuku, kimono
cloud, kumo
coal, sekitan
coat, uwagi
coffee, kohii
cold (weather), samui
„ (to the touch), tsumetai
colour, iro
comb, kushi
come, kuru
conductor (railway), shasho
consul, ryoji
consulate, ryoji-kan
convenient, benri (na)
cool, suzushii
corkscrew, sennuki
cotton, wata (raw); momen (fabric)
crab, kani
crepe (silk), chirimen
cry (to), sakebu, naku
cucumber, kyuri
cup, chawan
curio, kotto
„ dealer, kotto-sho
custom-house, zeikan

HUNTING LORE OF JAPAN

Ancient Traditions Observed By Hunters of the Past

By I. K.

I

The hunting season is drawing near, but beasts of the chase, bears, gazelles, deer, wild boars, are nowadays very scarce in the country compared to what they were a century or even half a century ago. Then they were so abundant in all the islands of Japan that we often read how wild deer and boars would prowl round farmers' houses at night not only in the mountains but on the foot-hills and even on the open plains close by. But now most of the native wild animals are found only in sadly diminished numbers and in the deeper recesses of the mountains. And with this depletion the old traditional forms of hunting etiquette and usage are necessarily falling into decay. The purpose of the present article is to give, by drawing chiefly on the popular lore that has come down in writing or by word of mouth, an account of the chase as it was followed in Japan in the past.

While these traditions are preserved both in the north and in the south, the old customs and usages are perhaps nowhere better seen than among the hunters of the north eastern part of the main island. Known locally by the name of Mataghi, these hunt in groups and almost exclusively for bears. Although guns are used nowadays, a kind of spear called "name" was formerly in common use, and is even today used in many districts when hibernating bears are smoked out of their caves.

Ancient Manuscript

These bear hunters are often in possession of an ancient manuscript in the form of a scroll, which bears the title Yamadachi Yuraiki. Yamadachi is an old term for Mataghi and is commonly interpreted when found in works of mediaeval literature as meaning highway, robbers. That this interpretation is inappropriate is shown by the fact that the Mataghi who appear in this old writing itself are proud to call themselves Yamadachi. This old manuscript relates to an old legard about a man named Mansaburo. Mansaburo, one of the earliest of the Yamadachi, was one day out hunting when he met a large white deer which he pursued for three days and three nights until he came out before the great shrine at Nikko. At this spot the white deer suddenly vanished and in its stead appeared the deity of the shrine in the form of a man of venerable appearance with long flowing white hair, who ordered the huntsman, whose arrows had never missed their mark, to go out against his enemy, the deity of Mount Akaghi. Mansaburo went out, as he had been ordered by the deity of Nikko, to assail this deity which appeared in the form of a monstrous centipede. Shooting his arrows at a pair of eyes gleaming in the darkness, the huntsman killed the monster, and for this service he and his descendants were rewarded with the privilege of hunting through all the mountains and valleys of the country. The story as given in the old scroll, therefore, testifies to the fact that the Mataghi have since very early times followed the chase over an extensive part of the country. And in more recent times, they continued to hunt under the protection of the feudal lord to whom they were accustomed to present as tribute bears' livers, then highly prized for medicinal qualities.

In contrast to these northern stories of a masculine deity describe as having besought to received human assistance, the old stories handed down among the hunters of the region extending from Kwanto southward as far as Kyushu tell of service done for a female deity. There two brothers, Big Hunter and Small Hunter, who one day came on the female deity of the mountains in child labor. Big Hunter was the first to see her but he, because of ear of blood pollution, went away without doing anything for her. Small Hunter who followed helped her by offering her a portion of his rice from his basket. For his good deed Small Hunter was blessed by the mountain deity and always found much game, while Big Hunter remained poor. According to the form of this legend current in some part of the island of Kyushu, Big Hunter, becoming desperate, leaped into the sea and was transformed into the ungainly shape of the fish called okoze (minous adansis).

In another story with a similar theme, a woman in labor sought help from a group of hunters named Kodama (echo) who were camping in a mountain hut, but they refused to help her. She then sought help from another group named Shigheno, who helped her and were for many years favored with good fortune, while those who feared the blood taboo and had refused to help her were turned into a species of rodent called kodama nezumi (echo rat). The hunters of the northeastern provinces, particularly of the Akita region, among whom this story has been handed down, still say that when winters are extremely cold, they hear the bellies of these rodents break open with a cracking noise. And when they hear this noise they give up the chase for that day and return to their mountain huts.

As may be seen from these stories, the hunters have many taboos which may not be violated without heavy penalty. They would sooner give up the chase for the day rather than be guilty of violating any of the restrictions or injunctions handed down from their ancestors; these they observe with scrupulous care in order not to incur the wrath of the mountain deities. To be certain of obtaining their blessing, the hunters for several days and sometimes weeks before going afield separate themselves from female company, perform acts of purification, refrain from the frivolity of singing, do not eat soup-sopped rice and are careful to keep at a distance from a house where either a birth or a death has just taken place. At the appointed time, they assemble and follow the orders of their leader, who is called sukari, going out to a fixed spot marked by some landmark such as, for instance, a waterfall or a sacred tree, from which point they observe forms and rules that are almost religious in their strictness. At that spot they perform a service in honor of the deity of the mountains, purify themselves and from that moment begin to speak in a jargon different from their ordinary daily language and peculiar to the chase. A bear is referred to, for instance, not as kuma, but as itachi (weasel), water as wakka, and the heart as shambe, scores and in some places even hundreds of such special terms being in use. Should a young hunter unguardedly refer to anything by its ordinary name, the chase, whatever the prospects, is at once called off for the day, and the guilty man is taken to a waterfall or a mountain stream and water poured over his head as many times as is prescribed by rule. The chief hunter then must say an incarnation exorcising the evil powers which the offence of breaking the taboo may have set free.

Sometimes the hunters live during the chase in a hunt in the mountains where almost their every movement is ruled by a system of taboos. With the hearth as the center each man is assigned his place according to his duty in the chase in order of importance, and this order is kept as strictly as the rules banning boisterous talk, loud singing, reference to sexual subjects. All articles of the hunters' outfit must be laid out in their proper places. The sukari, or chief hunter, must be addressed only in the manner or language prescribed by rule. Asleep, they must lie with their heads only in the prescribed direction. The deity of the mountains can be propitiated only when all these regulations and restrictions are duly observed. The hunters' families, particularly their wives, remaining in the village, are subject to no less rigid rules. The women are not supposed to comb their hair while the men are away. They are not to parch beans for the cracking noise of beans would precipitate an avalanche in the mountains, and in general they must lead a quiet, well ordered life while their husbands are absent.

Hunting in Groups

The mataghi generally hunt in groups. When the tracks of a bear are found, a cordon of beaters is placed on the lower side of the valley, who drive the animal before them under the direction of men stationed on eminences on either side of the valley, who observe the movements of the quarry and signal to the beaters, the sukari, the chief hunter, taking his place on a high ridge. It is the task of the beaters to drive the bear to the ridge on which the chief hunter lies in wait with his gun, and when he brings down the animal or if the bear is accompanied by cubs, when the last of them has been shot, he indicates that the chase is at an end by a shout of "Shobu! shobu!"

The season for this style of hunting is the period just before or after hibernation, early winter or early spring. During the period of hibernation itself, bears are often captured in their dens not only in the northeastern provinces but also in the highlands and mountain regions of the middle part of the main island.

According to the hunters' lore, a bear always gives birth to a litter of two cubs who accompany her for three years, and in the spring of the fourth year the mother-bear bites and torments them until they leave her for good. Shooting such a mitsu guma, a group of three, composed of a mother and two cubs or shooting a group of seven is taboo, and is said to be followed by violent storms.

(To Be Continued)

No Topic

Lawyer: "So you want a divorce? What's your complaint?"

Dusky client: "Dat woman she jes talk, talk, talk night an' day. Ah jes caint get mah rest an' she's drivin' me crazy."

Lawyer: "And what does she talk about?"

Client: "She don't say."

Sure! Sure!

Shop Assistant: "Would you like to look through some of our towels, madam?"

Customer: "No, I want some I can't look through."

He Said It

What the Negro said to his wayward son: "Go. . . and never darken my door again."